

GERMAN BIRD MEN OPERATE FREELY FOUR MILES IN AIR

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 2.—The superiority of the English and French aircraft, which was frequently asserted in official statements from the entente side last year, is less pronounced this year, according to the British correspondents at the front. This is due to the appearance of several new types of German machines, chiefly modeled, it is said, on French and British designs and known as the Albatros, Halberstadt, Ago, Roland and the new Fokker.

The majority of them have fixed cylinder engines giving about 150 to 200 horse power. A few retain the rotary engines with which the Germans achieved some success in the Fokker two years ago, but these rotary engines are seldom of more than 130 horse power.

The new German machines have a speed of about 120 miles an hour, but their chief feature is their ability for climbing. Ordinarily they frequent the 14,000 foot levels, and they have been observed on picket duty as high as 20,000 feet. The latest German order for airplane engines is said to have specifications designed to give their machines a radius of action up to at least 30,000 feet.

Meanwhile the British air service is putting forth strenuous exertions to keep ahead of its rival. Only in part is this a question of planes and engines. It also involves the problems of more skillful pilots and in this direction the training the British service has expanded extraordinarily.

After a class of military aviators have passed through their course of training on the slower types of school machines, those who show special aptitude are passed on to the "scout schools," where they are given a special course in what is com-

monly called "aerobatics," which involves the use of the highest speed machines and handling them aerobically in the air, as is necessary in air fighting. The instructors carry on sham fights in the air with their pupils, armed with cameras instead of guns.

Then there are the post-graduate aerial gunnery schools. The most expert pilot in the world is useless as a fighting man if he does not thoroughly understand his machine gun, for a perfect flyer with a jammed gun is of little use against a merely moderate pilot who is a crack shot and a real gun master. A combination of the two is the desideratum, as, for example, in the case of a young pilot recently mentioned in despatches, whose engine stopped dead at a height of 15,000 feet when he was being attacked by two German aeroplanes. Despite this loss of motive power, forcing him to descend constantly, he shot down an enemy machine, drove the other away, and glided into his own lines undamaged.

The work of the aviator has become highly specialized in the course of the last 12 months. At the British aviation camps along the front in France there are separate squadrons of machines for reconnaissance, infantry contact, photography, artillery spotting and bomb dropping and in almost every instance, squads of these machines may only accomplish their duties successfully when they are protected from enemy attack by a type comparable to the torpedo boat destroyers of a naval fleet.

For these "destroyer machines," high speed, high climbing ability and high fighting and maneuvering are essential. Some of the newer British machines of this type are said to show a speed of over 150 miles an hour.

EVERY AVAILABLE MAN CALLED OUT FOR A SUPREME EFFORT

(By Associated Press.)

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—Germany, according to information reaching here from Berlin, now is gathering to the colors every available man for a supreme military effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in this year's campaign, a goal which Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his advisors consider by no means impossible of attainment.

Without altering formally the law of military service, the German authorities have in practice extended the period of service beyond the 45th year and are retaining with the colors and in many instances for fighting duty with active units in the front line, landsturm men who have passed this age.

The policy of the German war department, as stated in the reichstag this week by a military representative, is to withdraw those men over 45 from the front line after they have done six months of duty, but military exigencies compel the holding of these over-age men for service in the so-called etappe or region behind the actual fighting front.

For some time the German authorities in a grand combing out of men, early pronounced unfit for service, have been mustering men on the verge of the age limit, but up to the present they have not announced that the necessity has not yet arisen for legislation raising the age limit to 55 as has been done in Austria-Hungary.

The operations of the labor service law, now in full swing, are further releasing for service at the front every available man behind the lines capable of carrying a rifle, so that the next two or three months should see the German armies at their maximum size.

Simultaneously with this draining to the dregs of human reservoirs of soldiers, Germany's industrial mobilization also is approaching a climax. A scheme for converting every available factory and employing every available machine on war work and manning them with labor obtained under the labor service law is contemplated.

The secret of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's plan of the 1917 campaign is still well kept. It is uncertain whether the offensive will be directed in the east or in the west and the German's strategic reserve, at last accounts still within Germany, has not begun to move in either direction.

The German main headquarters, according to reports received here now is established at Kreuznach on the Rhine; the general staff headquarters at Charleville and Metz, twin French towns where Emperor William's military capital was located for almost two years until von Hindenburg's appointment to the chief command, having been abandoned shortly before the Somme retirement.

This change in headquarters per-

the mighty array of Anglo-French artillery massed on that section, and to delay a renewal of an Anglo-French offensive by the time required to advance the big guns to the new line.

The Teuton commanders are said to be no longer concerned with the possibility of a great battle between Arras and the Aisne because of the destruction of roads.

There is reason to believe that the retirement has by no means reached its limit, particularly in the southern sector. The map of the retirement now appearing in the German newspapers shows a big salient still existing westward of Laon, which is straightened out would make the von Hindenburg line run in almost a straight course from Arras through St. Quentin to Laon to a point on the Aisne, near Berry au Bac.

COLDEST MONTH IN LOCAL HISTORY

OFFICIAL REPORT OF WEATHER BUREAU ON FEATURES OF THE PAST MONTH

March was the coldest and driest in the records of the Tonopah office, which go back for a period of eleven years. The percentage of sunshine was 33 per cent, or 346 hours, which also establishes a record for the station, with 15 days of 100 per cent and seven days when the sunshine was 90 per cent or over. The highest temperature was 65 on the 28th, and the lowest 10, on the 2nd, with the highest daily range of 29 degrees and the lowest 12 degrees. The mean for the month was only 33 compared with 37 for 1907, 41 for 1908, 36 for 1909, 47 for 1910, 42 for 1911, 35 for 1912, 38 for 1913, 46 for 1914, 43 for 1915 and 45 for 1916. Normal for the month is 35.4. The absolute maximum for the month in a period of eleven years is 69 and the minimum 10.

The total precipitation for the month was .63, with a snowfall of 0.2 of an inch. Normal for this month is 1.37 inches. The total precipitation since September 1916, is 5.08 inches, leaving a deficiency of 2.85. The prevailing direction of the wind was from the northwest with a maximum velocity of 38 miles an hour, on the 5th. Solar halos were observed on the 26th and 31st, and a lunar halo occurred on the 3rd.

The women who threaten to boycott potatoes and onions unless the price comes down have hit the right way to reduce the price.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Men learn properly to kiss by watching the movies.—Portland Oregonian.

What has become of the old-time two-wheeled cart in which coal used to be delivered?—Albany Journal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

Your attention is called to the following extract from the Nevada Statutes: Chapter VIII, Nevada Statutes, 1901: Amended Statute, 1913, Chapter 194: Section 1. All foreign corporations doing business in the State of Nevada shall, not later than the month of March in each year, beginning in the year 1914, publish a statement of their last year's business in some newspaper published in the State of Nevada. If published in a daily newspaper, such statement shall be published for a period of one week, or if published in a semi-weekly or tri-weekly newspaper, for a period of two weeks; or if published in a weekly newspaper for a period of four weeks.

The penalty for not complying with the above law is a fine of \$100 for each month that the published statement remains unfiled with the several assessors of the state.

Kindly fill out the attached blank and mail to the "TONOPAH BONANZA PRINTING COMPANY, Tonopah, Nevada." We make a nominal charge of \$10.00 for publication, which includes the filing of a sworn affidavit of publication with each of the assessors of the sixteen counties of the state.

TONOPAH BONANZA PRINTING COMPANY, Tonopah Nevada.

This account subject to a discount of 10 per cent where cash accompanies your order.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Company

for the year ending December 31, 1916.

Location of mine Mining District

County of State of Nevada

DEBIT

December 31, 1916, to cash on hand. \$

To assessments collected during 1916 \$

To amount received from other sources \$

CREDIT

Mine expense in year 1916 \$

General expense in year 1916 \$

Paid dividends in year 1916 \$

Balance on hand December 31, 1916 \$

(Sign name very plainly) Secretary.

Address

Fill out and return this form with a remittance of \$9.00 and all details as required by law will be attended to.

Tonopah Daily Bonanza

"Doctors in one way are a very exceptional class." "What way is that?" "Why, when they treat a man, they make him pay for it."—Baltimore American.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Annual statement of the WATER COMPANY of Tonopah, for the year ending December 31, 1916: Overdraft, Dec. 31, 1916, 263.09. Rules and regulations, including proceeds of notes, amount to \$50,000.00. 149,152.36. \$149,152.36.

Disbursements during year, including partial payment of loan \$151,327.45.

Overdraft Dec. 31, 1916, 1,916.00.

H. D. ANDERSON, Asst. Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the GOLD CRATER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, for the year ending December 31, 1916: Location of mine, Gold Crater Mining District, County of Nye, State of Nevada.

DEBIT December 31, 1916, to cash on hand \$0.00.

To assessments collected during 1916 99.00.

To amount received from other sources (sale of stock), 4500.00.

CREDIT Mine expenses in year 1916, 1500.00.

General expenses in year 1916, 30.00.

Paid dividends in year 1916, 00.00.

Balance on hand December 31, 1916, 00.00.

WM. JESSON, Secretary.

Address 15 Broad St., New York City, N. Y.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF DIAMONDFIELD TRIANGLE MINING COMPANY AND ORIGINAL BUILDING MINES SYNDICATE.

The above companies have been re-organized and all shareholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned for information, which will be of interest to them. Shares of the above companies will be exchanged for shares of the reorganized companies. The new stock will be listed and work will be started on the properties as soon as possible.

BEN GILL, Treasurer, Goldfield, Nevada. M2319.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANHATTAN GOLD CRATER MINING CO.

The property of the Manhattan Gold Crater Mining Co., which was taken by judgment and execution will be redeemed and the company re-organized.

Stockholders of the old company will receive stock in the new company equal to the number of shares held in the old company, on payment of two and one-half cents per share. Remittances must be made to the Tonopah Banking Corporation not later than April 15th, 1917.

Signed L. L. MUSHETT, Dated March 15th, 1917. M15-A15d.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of "THE NEVADA QUEEN COPPER COMPANY," for the year ending December 31, 1916: Location of mine, in Mason mining district, county of Lyon, state of Nevada.

DEBIT January 1, 1916 to cash on hand 00.00.

To assessments collected during 1916 00.00.

To amount received from other sources 342.08.

CREDIT Mine expenses in year 1916, 00.00.

Taxes paid in year 1916, 331.25.

General expenses in year 1916, 10.50.

Paid dividends in year 1916, 00.00.

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1916, 00.00.

R. G. RIDDETT, Secretary.

M2313.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

TONOPAH BONANZA MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nevada. Location of mine, in Mason County, Nevada.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment No. 4, levied on the 1st day of February, 1917, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

OLD ISSUE

Names, No. Shares, Amt. Due.

J. A. Aiken 45 20 4.20

J. P. Blank bal. 20 380 3.80

Charles C. Chalfant 133 100 1.00

W. J. Cook 184 20 2.00

Jacob Davis 91 100 1.00

Jennings R. Dorch, bal. 77 40 4.00

A. F. Green bal. 223 120 1.20

E. H. Jennings bal. 63 180 1.80

John Kline bal. 231 100 1.00

James Knorr 180 1.80

Alex. H. Lappe 115 20 2.00

T. Lynch bal. 97 50 5.00

J. E. Mitchell 209 60 6.00

J. K. Mitchell 210 100 1.00

Mrs. T. R. Morgan bal. 235 220 2.20

Jas. R. Parkinson bal. 231 250 2.50

W. Pethrick 251 250 2.50

Robert G. Pierce 202 400 4.00

A. Rolfs 21 100 1.00

Geo. E. Robison 21 100 1.00

Dr. A. F. Sampson bal. 292 180 1.80

G. J. Schroder 238 100 1.00

John Siebel bal. 352 100 1.00

John Twoby 302 2500 250.00

John Twoby 304 2500 250.00

John Twoby 308 500 50.00

H. Zadic bal. 374 180 1.80

H. Zadic bal. 376 180 1.80

H. Zadic bal. 377 180 1.80

H. Zadic bal. 378 180 1.80

P. W. H. Ash 60 100 1.00

P. W. H. Ash 68 100 1.00

P. W. H. Ash 67 100 1.00

P. W. H. Ash 68 100 1.00

P. W. H. Ash 69 100 1.00

Dr. James Bingham 59 40 4.00

Wm. R. Brooks 109 200 2.00

Grace Burke 352 100 1.00

Fred A. Callan 481 100 1.00

W. R. Dickinson bal. 99 740 7.40

P. J. Daube 111 100 10.00

P. J. Daube 112 1000 10.00

P. J. Daube 113 1000 10.00

P. J. Daube 114 1000 10.00

P. J. Daube 115 1000 10.00

P. J. Daube 116 1000 10.00

P. J. Daube 117 1000 10.00

P. J. Daube 118 1000 10.00

P. J. Daube 119 1000 10.00

Thomas P. Fitzsimmons bal. 91 940 9.40

E. P. Foster 219 100 1.00

H. Gruberger 444 200 2.00

T. L. Harlow 198 400 4.00

H. Iverson 439 100 1.00

Arthur E. Keifer 196 100 1.00

James A. Mcowen 49 20 2.00

M. D. Lester 482 1000 10.00

G. F. Monroe 111 20 2.00

Richard Noonan 145 500 5.00

Paul Peters bal. 154 40 4.00

Wm. P. Ramey 56 160 1.60

George E. Robison 208 1000 10.00

C. Schumann 158 500 5.00

Fred Schwartz 175 500 5.00

Harriet P. Thompson 708 500 5.00

Mrs. Nat. L. Waite bal. 229 140 1.40

H. Zadic bal. 15 800 8.00

H. Zadic bal. 44 80 8.00

H. Zadic bal. 45 60 6.00

Zadic & Co. bal. 149 180 1.80

Zadic & Co. bal. 150 180 1.80

Zadic & Co. bal. 151 180 1.80

Zadic & Co. bal. 152 180 1.80

Zadic & Co. bal. 153 180 1.80

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Zadic & Co. bal. 174 180 1.80

Zadic & Co. bal. 175 180 1.80

Zadic & Co. bal. 176 180 1.80